

## OPPOSITION TO SHIP PURCHASE BILL SHOWS UP AMONG SENATORS

Claim Is That Government Ownership Is Not Sufficient to Meet Needs of American Commerce.

## MIGHT DRAW NATION INTO EUROPEAN WAR

Defenders of Plan Point to Impossibility of Having Products of United States Carried to Foreign Ports.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 4.—Government purchase of ships, as proposed in the administration bill to create a shipping board, finance a \$10,000,000 shipping corporation and expend not to exceed \$30,000,000 for the purchase or chartering of ocean carriers, became today the foremost issue before congress. By a vote of 46 to 29 the senate made the ship purchase bill the unfinished business to be supplanted only by appropriation bills. This action on motion of Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the commerce committee, precipitated a showing on the part of the opposition senators which gave certain indications that there were breakers ahead for the proposed legislation. Charging that an effort was being made to rush the bill with undue haste, republican senators, among them Senators Gallinger, Lodge and Root, served notice that the measure would be fought to the last ditch.

**Minority Members File Report.**  
Minority members of the commerce committee filed a report, written by Senator Burton and endorsed by Senators Nelson, Perkins, Smith of Michigan and Oliver, asserting that the plan proposed would not relieve shipping conditions because it would be impossible for the government to get ships enough to do any good. It pointed also to dangers of international complications, declaring that "every craft set afloat by the government would add one more risk of our being drawn into the present war."

Senator Fletcher, who has charge of the bill and who recently conferred with President Wilson concerning it, urged the measure in a lengthy speech. He declared the war had produced "a ship famine" and that the interests of all the people of the United States demanded that the government take immediate action to supply ships to carry American products demanded in the market of Europe and South America. He instanced the fact that cotton sold at 19 cents a pound in Germany when it was bringing seven cents in the United States. Germany would consume 500,000,000 pounds of cotton if she could get it, he said, and the south had fifteen times that amount to sell.

**Only Six American Ships.**  
When the war began, Senator Fletcher declared, England had 5,000 and Germany 2,000 vessels in the overseas trade, while the United States had only six.

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Washington, Jan. 4.—New Mexico: Fair, south, snow north Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

## The Day in Congress

### SENATE.

Met at noon.

The administration ship purchase bill was made the unfinished business on a party vote.

Senator Hardwick's resolution calling on the president for diplomatic correspondence on contraband, went over another day without action.

The judiciary committee considered without action several nominations in contest between the president and the senate.

Lands committee began preparing its report on the water power site leasing bill.

Considered nominations in executive session.

Adjourned at 5:55 p. m. to noon Tuesday.

### HOUSE.

Met at noon.

Miscellaneous bills were considered under the unanimous consent rule.

The foreign affairs committee heard delegations supporting proposals to prohibit exports of war materials.

Representative Gardner urged the military committee to act on his proposal for investigation of the national defense.

The senate bill for a new \$500,000 hospital army office in New York, was passed.

Passed senate bill authorizing issue of gold and silver coin commemorating the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Passed House bill to standardize grain grades and provide for inspection of grain in interstate commerce.

Adjourned at 7:15 p. m. by noon Tuesday.

had only six. He said that American merchants gave annually to foreign ship owners \$200,000,000 in ocean freight rates. Charter rates here had increased in some cases 400 per cent since the war began, he added, and ships under the American flag were not obtainable at any price.

The emergency bill opening American registry to foreign built craft, Senator Fletcher said, had not met the needs of American manufacturers. He read lists of the 105 ships which transferred their flags to show that none was a first class cargo boat; that over 50 per cent of these were ships of companies which needed them for their own business, and consequently added nothing to the facilities for the transportation of general cargoes.

"We must see to it," he said, "that a war between other countries shall never again cripple our industries for lack of ships."

### To Prevent Contraband.

An amendment to the bill submitted by Senator Stone designed to prevent secret shipments of contraband to foreign ports, would authorize the president to designate from time to time ports where customs collectors would be required to inspect all cargoes before loading. Heavy penalties would be imposed upon all shippers and vessel masters for violations of the provision.

In the minority report the government ownership feature of the bill was discussed at length and objections to such a policy were enumerated as follows:

"Subtraction from the field of personal endeavor, destruction of individual initiative and motive for effort, the constant tendency to maximum costs, multiplication of government employees and officials, increased opportunity for corruption, labor problems, administrative and executive inefficiency, restriction of the motive to invent and improve the facilities of service, etc., and in general it may be said that industries reach their highest perfection and greatest efficiency when allowed to develop in the free play of economic forces."

### Republican Opposition.

A group of leading republican senators, at a conference tonight in Senator Gallinger's office, discussed the legislative program and plans for preventing hasty action on the ship purchase bill. Present were Senators Gallinger, Root, Lodge, Weeks, Brandegee and others. It was agreed that the urgent deficiency bill would require two or three days of discussion, particularly on the item relating to Mexican expenditures. The legislative appropriation bill, they thought, would also furnish a subject for considerable discussion, as would other appropriation measures as they came along.

"There will be plenty to talk about besides ship purchase," said Senator Gallinger. "Perhaps the democrats will put their program through, but if they see some of the supply bills in danger of going over, they may not be so anxious about new legislation."

## COMPLICATION WHEN LA VETA TRIAL BEGINS

Name of One of the Nine Defendants Is Omitted, by Accident, It Is Said, From Information as Read in Court.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 4.—In the midst of the opening statement to the jury in the La Veta murder trial, it was discovered that the name of John Flockhart, one of the nine defendants, did not appear on the information. Judge H. P. Burke dismissed the fifty veniremen waiting to be examined and retired to the chambers with the attorneys for consultation.

District Attorney Hendricks denied that the omission of Flockhart's name was intentional and declared that it was merely a clerical error in transcribing the records from Huerfano county. It was finally decided to go ahead with the case against the eight men who, the information alleges, killed Luke Terry, a chauffeur, November 8, 1912, and to omit Flockhart as one of the defendants.

Most of the morning session and half the afternoon were taken up in a local clash over the appearance in the case of certain attorneys assisting in the prosecution, attorneys for the defense contending that these attorneys are specially retained by the coal companies concerned in the recent Colorado strike.

Judge Burke overruled the motion. He sustained the prosecution in its contention that the attorneys for the defense have known without objection for several months that these attorneys were acting for the people. He held that at this late hour, after the veniremen were in court and all arrangements had been made to proceed with the trial, it was too late to entertain such a motion.

Of the fifty men named in today's venire, eleven were not found and nine were excused. A second venire of fifty men will appear tomorrow morning.

### Minimum for Working Girls.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 4.—The minimum \$200 which working girls can live in Missouri ranges between \$12 in St. Joseph and \$25 a week in St. Louis. In spite of this thousands of girls are existing throughout the state on \$15 a week. This is in substance the report of the special commission appointed by the state senate a year ago to investigate the conditions among working women.

## BAD CONDITIONS IN MEXICO CITY ARE REPORTED AS IMPROVING

Iturbide Is Safely Out of Hands of Enemies and Is Refugee on American Soil, Advises Say.

## JESUS CARRANZA IS VICTIM OF TREACHERY

Man Whom He Had Befriended Holds Him Prisoner and Threatens Him, Son and Nephew With Death.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, transmitted to the state department today a copy of a mail report from Charge Hollier of the British legation in Mexico City, saying conditions there a week ago were deplorable.

High commendation was given Eduardo Iturbide, former governor of the federal district, for his efforts in saving the lives of British and American when the Zapata forces entered the city. Since then Iturbide has succeeded in getting out of the hands of the Mexican officials who threatened to execute him, and according to official reports received today, he is now in the United States.

### Conditions Improve.

Since Charge Hollier's report was sent conditions have improved, according to state department advice. The Mexican convention assembled today and discussed credentials of delegates. Neither the war nor state departments had any further advice as to the situation at Naco, but the belief prevailed that an adjustment of the difficulties there would be reached on the arrival of General Juan Cabral with 8,000 Guerrer troops.

Elizo Arraondo, head of the Carranza agency here, issued a statement tonight summarizing dispatches from Vera Cruz, confirming reports of the capture of General Jesus Carranza, brother of the first chief, by General Alfonso Santibanez in San Geronimo, state of Oaxaca, on December 30. The general and his son and nephew are being held as hostages, but his entire staff has been executed by Santibanez. The statement said:

### Carranza Befriended Him.

"General Santibanez entered the ranks of the constitutional revolutionary army at the close of the Huerta regime. He succeeded in gaining the confidence of General Jesus Carranza, who supplied him with troops and munitions of war and finally succeeded in having him named military commander of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"General Carranza was totally unaware of the defection of General Santibanez when he approached San Geronimo and was so certain of his loyalty that he was traveling with but the lightest of escorts.

"The first chief has received word from Santibanez that if he will sanction some unknown arrangement claimed to have been made between Santibanez and General Jesus Carranza and will pardon his treachery and allow him to retain his military office, he will release General Carranza and his two relatives. He makes the threat that unless his conditions are met he will execute General Jesus Carranza and his son and nephew.

### No Pardon Possible.

"Carranza's reply feelingly dictated was: 'Such a pardon, if granted, would be a necessary step towards the triumph of our principles and the establishment of peace. I am willing that he die. And I know that with the feelings of a true soldier my brother will be willing to sacrifice his life for his country.'

"The first chief as soon as he was aware of the plight of General Carranza ordered troops to the Isthmus. This morning they routed Santibanez's column near San Geronimo and the traitor with 150 men fled to the town of Chihuitlan on the mountains of Oaxaca.

"The first telegram received by the chief here from the Isthmus reported to have been sent by his brother and were to the effect that no more troops should be ordered south. These were in reality sent by Santibanez and it was only through a telegram received from C. B. Cabera that the true situation was first ascertained."

### SCOTT TO CONTINUE BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

Saco, Ariz., Jan. 4.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, left here late today for El Paso, Tex., presumably to get into more direct communication with General Villa. His mission, it is known, is the speedy conclusion of the border peace pact which he has been negotiating with the Carranza and Villa leaders. General Scott and General Maytorena of Saco have been working for two weeks.

Although General Scott had progressed to a satisfactory point in his negotiations with both Villa and Carranza, the latter could not be induced to sign the agreement peacefully approved by Villa and the Guerrer government. General Scott sent Maytorena's American agent to El Paso early in the week in an effort to hasten matters by bringing pressure to bear on the Sonora chief. This mission failed.

The approach of General Juan Cabral with 8,000 Villista troops in this vicinity with the announced policy of Cabral superseding Maytorena. It is understood, would necessitate a renewal of negotiations with Carranza. General Scott is therefore seeking to cut short any further parleying in the matter, it is believed by those in touch with the situation by seeking definite action on the matter by Carranza's superiors. The terms as now proposed provide for the neutralization of the Sonora border towns, the removal of Hill and his Carranzista forces entrenched in Naco to Agua Prieta and the closing of the American port of Naco. This would concentrate the Carranza troops at Agua Prieta where the Villista leaders say he would be blocked.

### FEDERAL JUDGES SUSTAIN RED LIGHT ABATEMENT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Three federal judges sitting as a special court denied today an application for an injunction against the enforcement of the red light abatement act passed by the last California legislature and ratified by the people at the polls. An appeal to the United States supreme court will be taken.

### Firemen Testify Before Board.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Testimony today before the railroad arbitration board came from six firemen and was in effect a repetition of stories of hours and pay, adduced before the holiday adjournment. The witnesses were Walter E. Westphal, Chicago, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Roy Gilman, Minneapolis, of the Great Northern; C. N. Smith, St. Louis, of the St. Louis Terminal railroad; G. W. Minton, Fort Worth, Tex., of the Texas & Pacific; John W. Baner, Chicago, of the Chicago & Western Indiana Baltimore line, and R. W. Chapman, Chicago, of the Illinois Central.

### To Halt Mexican Policy.

Washington, Jan. 4.—With the exception of an item for \$554,371 for expenses in connection with the occupation of Vera Cruz, the senate today completed consideration of the pending urgent deficiency bill. Senators Lodge, Smoot and other republicans intended to make the Vera Cruz item the medium for discussion tomorrow of the administration's Mexican policy.

### Official Reports From Press Bureaus of Belligerent European Nations

#### AUSTRIA.

Vienna, (via Amsterdam to London, Jan. 4, 10:22 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"In the severe battles in the district of south Galicia, which were fought under the worst weather conditions, our brave troops assured themselves, through getting possession of an important line of hills, of a favorable base for further operations. In the Carpathians there has been no change. In the upper Ung valley there have been only small engagements.

"During the battles in the northern theater Christmas time we captured 37 officers and 12,498 men."

#### RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—The official bulletin from general headquarters to night, says:

"During January 3, no important change took place on the left bank of the Vistula. In many sections there have been the usual artillery engagements and secondary action.

"More desperate fighting took place on the night of January 2-3 in the region of Bolinow, where the Germans, after an energetic attack, forced one of our trenches but were immediately dislodged from it by our counter-attack, abandoning six machine guns and a number of prisoners.

"In West Galicia, on January 2, we made progress again, taking more than a thousand Austrian prisoners and several cannon and machine guns.

"In the region of Usok Pass we took an equal number of prisoners and captured several guns and rapid fire. In this action an entire Austrian battalion with eleven officers surrendered. In this region the staff of a column of the enemy with the chief wounded, and all documents, fell into our hands.

"On our extreme left wing our troops passing through the whole of Bukovina have occupied the town of Suczawa, one verst (two-thirds of a mile) distant from the Austro-Rumanian frontier."

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 4. (19:46 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The only reports which have been received up to the present have referred to upper Alsace, where engagements of a very violent nature continue in the region of Carnay (Senheim)."

"Last night our troops lost, then regained the territory around the church at Senheim. This morning they occupied the entire village."

"The heights were taken by the west of Senheim captured by yesterday's action for a brief period following a very violent counter-attack and the Germans were not able to recapture it, and this position remains in our hands."

"From the sea to the front, the day passed in almost complete calm. The weather was rainy. There were artillery exchanges at some points of the front. In front of Noulette our heavy artillery reduced the German batteries to silence."

"On the Alsace and in Champagne the cannonading was particularly violent. Our batteries showed their superiority and brought under their fire reserve forces of the enemy. We became possessed of several points of support held by the Germans in the region of Perthes and on Mesnil-Les-Hurlus."

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse, as well as on the heights of the Meuse there was intermittent cannonading. An effort made yesterday morning by our troops to occupy Bourleville did not succeed."

"Our advance continued in the forest of LePretre, which is to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson."

## BRITISH ANSWER TO DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES EXPECTED SOON

John Bull Wants to Talk It Over With French Authorities First, but Will Send Reply This Week.

## ITALY AND ENGLAND REACH UNDERSTANDING

Much Depends on Assurances by Neutral Governments That No Assistance Will Be Given Germany.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 4. (7:45 p. m.)—The British government reply to the American note concerning contraband probably will be sent before the end of this week. An outline of the reply has been submitted to France, which is greatly interested because of the activity of French ships in searching Mediterranean cargoes.

A statement probably will be issued shortly showing that Italy has arrived at an understanding with England and the other allies concerning contraband, which is satisfactory to all the countries affected.

It can be stated authoritatively that only five cargoes destined for Italy have been stopped at Gibraltar since November 15. Two of these were released within three days and the others as soon as the alleged contraband could be removed. Since December 4 no cargoes destined for Italy have been intercepted by the allies.

### Cargoes to Be Released.

Rubber cargoes destined for American firms and held in English ports probably will be released soon or purchased by Great Britain which needs much rubber for the manufacture of tires, bed blankets and boots.

Constant negotiations are in progress between the allies and the neutral European countries situated near Germany looking to a tightening of the export regulations which will prevent American shipments from reaching Germany and Austria through neighboring countries other than Italy.

A loosening of the regulations applying to American cargoes it is said, by British officials, will depend largely on the assurances received from neutral countries that they will not assist in supplying Germany, Austria and Turkey with munitions of war.

### BRITISH AMBASSADOR CALLS AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, Jan. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, called at the state department today for the first time since the American note of protest on shipping was sent to Great Britain. He conferred with Counselor Robert Lansing.

Though he had received no instructions as yet concerning the answer which is to be made to the American note, the British ambassador indicated that it would be of a most friendly character. It is understood that Sir Cecil regards the American note as moderate in tone compared to the usually peremptory and mandatory tenor of notes of this kind passing between neutrals and belligerents in times of war.

That Sir Edward Grey in his talks with Ambassador Page similarly showed that England received the American note in a most amicable spirit and intended to ameliorate the shipping situation so far as was possible to do so was learned today from high officials here.

Another development which is regarded as affording a solution of one of the points under dispute between Great Britain and the United States is the decision of the Washington administration to certify American cargoes as to the exact contents before leaving American ports. Secretaries Bryan and Redfield and Acting Secretary Peters of the treasury department, conferred today on the formulation of a circular to be issued tomorrow urging co-operation between American exporters, shippers and the government in regard to the manifests of neutral ships used to carry American cargoes.

Exporters will be urged to accompany their products with affidavits telling exactly the contents of their shipments. Treasury officials will be instructed to certify that the cargoes contain the articles mentioned in the manifests, but they, of course, will not endeavor to rule in the subject of whether product is or is not contraband, or what its ultimate destination may be.

### SCANT COMMENTS MADE ON AMERICAN NOTE

Paris, Jan. 4. (5:55 p. m.)—The comment of the French newspapers on the note of the United States to Great Britain concerning delays to commerce through the seizure of vessels by British warships, has been scant. The Journales representing the official point of view are silent.

Maurice Auloy, under-secretary of maritime affairs, contributed an article to La France which, while recognizing what he calls the "bad humor" of American shipping, develops the view that American interests lie in showing Great Britain to carry out her work of policing the seas and in the salvation of Europe and the world.

In the southern theater of the war the situation is unchanged. The attack in Flanders in the west of the British front continues.

## Summary of War News of Yesterday

Upper Alsace seems to be the center of the most important fighting in the western arena of the war. Engagements of a violent nature are being fought in the region of Senheim, which the French call Carnay, lying about eight miles northwest of Mulhausen.

The French forces have occupied the heights around Senheim, and in addition have driven the Germans out of Steinbach, a village farther to the north.

At other points along the front extending to the North sea there has been only intermittent cannonading.

Both Russians and Germans admit that no important change has taken place of late on the left bank of the Vistula. In west Galicia the Russians are making steady progress and according to their official statement have captured many Austrian prisoners.

Russian troops have crossed the crown land of Bukovina and occupied the town of Susowa within a short distance of the Austro-Rumanian frontier.

British warships have bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German East Africa, where, it is reported, much damage was inflicted and all the German vessels in the harbor were disabled.

The British government will reply to the American note concerning contraband within a few days. England and her allies are said to have reached an understanding with Italy which promises to be satisfactory to all the countries affected.

It was a German submarine which sank the British battleship Formidable on New Year's day in the English channel. This announcement is made from Berlin which was so advised by a wireless from the submarine.

An Italian battleship has shelled Durazzo, Albania, to check a revolutionary movement on the part of Mussulmans.

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### RUSSIA RECAPTURES ARDAHAN FROM TURKS

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"The battle of Sari Kamyach (trans-Caucasia) is still proceeding to our advantage. At sunrise, January 3, our troops attacked Ardahan and toward evening, after fierce fighting, the Turks were dislodged from their trenches, having sustained heavy casualties."

### HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS ENABLE RUSSIANS TO WIN

Berlin, Jan. 4. (via London, Jan. 5, 1:35 a. m.)—Heavy Russian reinforcements from Kiev were responsible for the recent change in the situation in Galicia, according to Leonard Adelm, the correspondent of the Taseblatt, with the Austrian headquarters.

The Russians, after their defeat at Lodz and their successful battle at Limanowa, the correspondent said, seemed on the point of being ejected from Galicia and retired behind the Vistula, but reinforcements, although principally militia, were sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the Russians who launched a new offensive southward in the direction of Nowy Sandoz, in the hope of jamming in between the Galician and Carpathian armies. The Austrians, however, by a new disposition of their troops and reinforcements, succeeded in arresting the advance.

A renewal of the southward movement, the correspondent continues, is improbable now as a further advance would bring the Russians between two fires. Instead of this a heavy pressure westward in the direction of the fortress of Cracow is now noticeable. Simultaneously the Russians turned on the Carpathian army, but confined themselves to an attack on the southern passes, forcing their way into Hungary over the Usok Pass, this move assuring them continued control of the important petroleum fields south of Lemberg and Przemyśl.

### RUSSIANS BEND EVERY EFFORT TOWARD CRACOW

Berlin, Jan. 4. (via London, Jan. 5, 2:46 a. m.)—The correspondent of the Zeitung-am-Mittag, at Austrian headquarters, reports that the Russians are conducting a series of violent frontal attacks on the Austrian positions along the Dunajec river, east of Cracow, and are bending every effort to push toward the fortress, which has been their goal for two months.

All these attacks, up to yesterday evening, had been repulsed with few exceptions, according to the correspondent.

### FINISH ARMY NOW STRENGTHENED 300,000

Petrograd, Jan. 4. (via London, Jan. 5, 3:00 a. m.)—The situation in the Caucasus is now assuming a new aspect.

## LITTLE ACTIVITY ON BATTLE FRONT; HEAVY RAINFALL ENDS FIGHTING

American Note Still Occupies Attention of British Public to Exclusion of War Situation.

## ARTILLERY DUELS ARE FEATURES IN WEST

Germans Admit Capture of Stienbach by French After Bitter House to House Struggle of Several Days.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 4. (10 p. m.)—The latest news from the battle front indicates but little activity, the full evidence being enforced by the bad weather. Steinbach, a village in upper Alsace, is now in the hands of the French after house to house fighting. This loss Berlin admits.

The day was marked by artillery duels with occasional infantry dashes for slight gains but the line from the Oise to the sea was almost completely calm.

German headquarters declares that the situation on the eastern front remains unchanged and nothing has reached London to contradict this statement.

Politically the American note still occupies a prominent position, dividing attention with speculations as to what Rumania and Italy intend to do. The answer of the British government, it is expected, will be sent to Washington late this week. It is understood here that Great Britain has reached such a satisfactory understanding with Italy with regard to the trans-shipment of contraband that no cargoes destined for that country have been stopped since December 4.

British officials declare that the relief of the American shipping from the present regulations depends largely on the assurances of neutral states bordering on belligerent countries that they will not assist in supplying Germany, Austria or Turkey with food products and munitions of war.

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